THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 23RD FEBRUARY.

THE LAST Administration Report of Bengal contains the following observation :—"The unaided colleges of Calcutta are steadily advancing in popularity and efficiency, and their low fees offer a constant inducement to students. Among them the Metropolitan Institution deservedly occupies the first place : it is the most numerously attended College in Bengal, its numbers having increased during the past year from 4[illegible] The praise is well deserved. The Metropolitan Institution is a noble monument of the labors of that veteran educationist, Pandit Iswara Chandra Vidyasagara. Including the school classes it has upwards of 2000 students on its rolls, and the fees charged are as low as possible consistently with the self-supporting character of the Institution.

AN IMPERIAL decree is said to have been published at Pekin forbidding all Viceroys, Governors and high officials, in any of the maritime provinces of the empire, from referring to the Franco-Chinese imbroglio in their intercourse with officials of other nations.

THERE IS some talk of trying the experiment of paving certain streets in Calcutta with "stone sets, wood or asphalt." The subject was discussed the other day by the Town Improvement Committee, and was referred by it to the Chamber of Commerce and the Trades' Association. The proposition was first made by Dr. R. Mitra, but the then Engineer reported against it, and some oversensitive Commissioners were afraid of the rattling that the wheels rolling on stone and wood, would cause to their annoyance.

THE WORK of railway construction in the Soudan has not been altogether neglected. A company of the Royal Engineers has been employed on the Soudan Railway, since October, between Wady Halfa and Sarras. The line was constructed under Ismail Pasha, and was part of the great scheme of a Nile Railway, to be carried first to Khartoum and then to Gondokoro. Only a stretch of 40 miles was completed, which, however, was allowed to fall into disrepair. The Engineers, however, got the line and rolling stock ready in time to carry up all the boat stores, troops and even some of the boats past the Eecono cataract, and they have since been engaged in pushing on the railway beyond Sarras. It is probable that the "Railway Royal Engineers" as they are called will be employed on the Suakim Berber project, for they have had special training in the work of railway construction.

THE REVENUE OF INDIAN SEA AND LAND Customs, excluding the salt revenue, for the first ten months of the current financial year, amounts to Rs. 68,58,000. For the corresponding period last year the amount was Rs. 81,78,000, and the deficiency shows to what extent trade has fallen off during the year. How ill advise the hasty abolition of certain custom duties has been, ill continue to be painfully illustrated from year to year and at a bitter cost.

A CASE OF DIRECT INTERFERENCE BY Government with private enterprise has lately occurred in the Madras Presidency. It seems that the branch of the Marri Brewery Company at Utacamand invited tenders for 1,000 tons of firewood, for the supply of which several owners of forest-land in the neighbourhood tendered. The Government Forest Department also sent in a tender, which was lower than any other, and also agreed to deliver the firewood at the brewery itself, so of course the Government tender was accepted. This is hardly in consonance with the policy which dictated the abolition of productive jail labour sometime ago. The trading predilections of our Government seem to be almost irrepressible.

A German jilt has just been punished by the Mainz tribunal, her aggrieved betrothed having been awarded £350 damages, with all costs. This is said to be the first time that a lady has been sued for breach of promise of marriage in Germany. This is monstrous. Nothing can be more disgraceful than damages against the fair. The miserable man who sought the damages should have been treated with a liberal allowance of tar and feathers. Bad as the law against men for breach of promise is, it would be disgraceful against women. Happily we are not yet "civilized" enough for such detestable law suits. Fancy Miss Bidhumukhi working out in jail her debt to her lover. The idea of divorce for incompatibility of temper side by side with damages for breach of promise affords a curious illustration of juridical incompetency.

FIFTY MEN of the 45th Rattray's Sikhs volunteered to join the 15th Sikhs. On Colonel Armstrong calling for the 50 volunteers, every man in the corps responded, and Captain Holmes must have found selection no easy matter.

THE *Oudh Akbar*, a daily native paper published at Lucknow, thus speaks of England's duty in the Soudan : "The time has come when preparations to crush the enemy at one stroke should be made in such a way as befits the dignity of the British Empire. We would take the opportunity of mentioning here that the gentry and aristocracy of this land heartily sympathise with the Government in this catastrophe ; and the princes, without one exception, are ready to help the British Government with all their strength, and treasure and energy, if necessary."

TUESDAY, 24TH FEBRUARY.

SIX NATIVES of India were called to the Bar on January 26th. At Lincoln's Inn—Harbhamji Ravaji (Kumar Shri Harbhamji Ravaji), B.A., Cambridge ; Khirode Behary Dutt, Calcutta University ; and Jijibhai Edalji Modi, B.A., Bombay University. At the Middle Temple—Mahommed Rafique, B.A., University of Cambridge ; Jitendra Nath Palit, Campbell Foster prizeman, Common Law prizeman, and scholar ; and Mahommed Abdool Majid.

NEVER in the memory of man—says a correspondent at Rome—has so much snow fallen on the Italian Alps as has fallen this winter. Terribly distressing accounts continue to arrive of villages destroyed and lives lost. Much heroism has been shown by the troops, and also in many cases by the victims of the disaster. Fears are now entertained of yet worse disasters when the unprecedented quantity of snow melts and great floods ensue.

AN ARAB, named Julani Bin Mahommed Suleiman, has been committed to the Sessions for trial by the Presidency Magistrate at Bombay on a charge of importing a slave into the country for the purpose of selling him. The slave is a little African eunuch, named Tahsin, of about 6 years of age.

A NATIVE woman has been prosecuted at Bombay for attempting to defraud Government by representing that she was entitled to pension on account of a deceased sepoy who, she said, was her son, when it turned out that he was her brother only.

LONG ago the Calcutta High Court Judges were asked for an opinion on the respective advantages of appointing the Administrator-General of each presidency the sole recognised authority in dealing with the estates of deceased persons, and of allowing the mercantile agency houses, or other private individuals, to perform that function when duly empowered by the survivors interested. The Judges have at last declared themselves, but they differ. Whilst the majority favour the Administrator-General's monopoly, they would apparently not oppose qualified outsiders doing the business and taking a commission for their services, if placed under some sort of restriction as to audit of accounts and the like.

HER MAJESTY, the Queen-Empress, will, it is understood, leave England at the end of March, and remain on the continent three weeks, returning to Osborne in time to anticipate the return of the Duke and Duchess of Connaught from India.

Mr. EDWARD Drummond will retire from the India Council on the 7th of March, next, when his term of membership will end, and the Secretary of State for India has decided not to use on this occasion the privilege of re-appointment allowed him under the Act of 1869.

THE ORIGINAL letters of Charles Lamb which Messrs. Sotheby will shortly sell by auction, are six in number. Although unpublished, they cannot be described as unedited, as to at least one of the lots are appended some valuable biographical and other annotations by the late H. G. Bohn. The first letter is addressed to C. Chambers, of Leamington. It occupies three closely-written pages of folio size. The auctioneers describe it as follows : "An unpublished and most valuable letter, brimming over with the inimitable and unapproachable humour of which the writer was so great a master. It is descriptive of his fellow-clerks in the India house."

THANKS to the exertions of Sir Frank Souter, the good people of Bombay have been blessed with a revised scale of charges for public conveyances, which sets forth the distance of each journey with the charge fixed at the remarkably low rate of four annas a mile. Roughly speaking, the new fares will be one-third less than the old. Will they keep alive the Hackney carriage-wallahs ?

IN PERSIA thieves are punished with atrocious severity. A culprit had stolen a copper basin and a plate valued at 7½ crans (about Rs. 3), the property of a sepoy in the employ of the Prince Zol-e-Sultan. He was tried, convicted, and sentenced to have his left hand cut off. The next day he admitted his guilt, and as he had been rather dilatory in making confession, his right hand was ordered to be cut off. He was also sentenced to be imprisoned for four months. It is to be hoped that he did not receive any surgical treatment during his incarceration, for death to him would be better than living with both hands off.

A CORRESPONDENT hears privately from Rangoon that King Theebaw has offered a contingent of 2,000 Burman troops to the Government, for service in the Soudan. Is His Highness's offer meant as a propitiative measure ? Any thing to make up a para. Monster Gooseberries are out of date, and His Majesty's doings are their substitutes.

WEDNESDAY, 25TH FEBRUARY.

A MEDICAL journal of England states that Melancholy is a malady which is advancing by "leaps and bounds." The greater the advance of civilization, the wider spreads the pinch of poverty, and melancholia is only one of its earlier symptoms.

THE *Pall Mall Gazette*, following an American example, offered a prize some weeks ago for a list of the ten greatest living Englishmen, divided into ten classes, the prize to be awarded to the competitor whose list contained the names which had been mentioned most frequently by all the competitors. The result of the poll shows that of the 1,500 who sent in lists, the highest number (1,337) were agreed upon Henry Irving as the greatest living actor. Lord Wolseley was the greatest general with 1,060 ; Mr. Sala the greatest journalist, with 888 ; Professor Huxley, the greatest man of science, with 866 ; Mr. Millais, the greatest painter, with 814, and so on. There seems to have been a considerable contest for the position of "greatest humbug," for, although won by the Claimant (Tichborne), with 453 votes, there were many others who scored respectably, the highest being Oscar Wilde, General Booth, and Lord R. Churchill. The Mahdi had two votes, and the Editor of *The Pall Mall Gazette* one. The last item has a special value of its own and speaks significantly of this solitary voter.

Mr. MOODY is about to establish a college for the training of lay missionaries or evangelists in Chicago. It will be on the model of Mr. Spurgeon's, and Mr. Moody contemplates the raising of an endowment fund of not less than £50,000. Money is so abundant in England and America, and crazes so dominant, that any sum can be raised for any object, provided only people knew how to set about the job.

HOWRAH is going to have a charitable Dispensary soon. The late Babu Kanai Lal Seal has left a sum of Rs. 75,000 for the purpose. His son and two of his friends interviewed His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor on this subject. Dr. Payne would have voted this a bore, or something intended for the personal benefit of the Trustees.

THE largest burning glass on record in England was made by an optician named Parker and presented by the Government to the Emperor of China. The lens was three feet in diameter and seven inches thick at the center. In its focus, the most refractory

substances were fused, even the diamond being reduced to vapor. It is said that the Emperor of China was very much alarmed by the gift, thinking it was probably sent with some covert design for his injury. A smith was ordered to strike it with his hammer, and, as the hammer rebounded from the solid glass, the fact was taken to be sufficient evidence of magic, and the lens was buried. It is said to be still hidden away in the ground. A "goak" apparently, and a stupid one too. John Chinaman is much wiser than this.

WE understand the Budget will be ready on the 16th March, and will probably be presented to Council on the 18th.

MR. RUTHERFORD, formerly member of the firm of Messrs. Hoare Miller and Co., has been appointed Secretary to the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, in the place of Mr. Wood.

WE TAKE the following from the *Indian Witness*: "A Mr. Glover, employed on the Dacca Railway, has been fined 200 rupees for giving a Native a kick which caused him to fall, rupture his intestines, and die. Warnings to Europeans against kicking and cuffing Natives have been so strong and numerous during the last fifteen years, that a punishment of this kind comes near being tacit permission to go on with such assaults.

THE PUBLIC will be interested to learn that the four notorious Pathan dacoits who were convicted of the offence of dacoity with murder in the Tara Devi Temple near Simla, towards the close of last year, have escaped from the Patiala prison where they had been confined. Rewards have been offered by the Patiala Durbar for their capture.

THE FOLLOWING is from the *Bangalore Examiner*. "His Highness the Nizam will go to England in the spring of next year, so as to be present at the opening of the Indian and Colonial Exhibition. The Nizam will be attended by his Minister and a large suite, and his appearance in London will be certain to create a considerable sensation. This will be the first time an Indian ruler of the first class has set foot on English soil, and the Nizam's visit is likely to be made the subject of as much ceremonial and as much personal curiosity as attended the Shah of Persia in 1873. *Punch* thought the ceremonials in the case of the Shah miserly in the extreme and bordering on niggardliness. But the Nizam is not a Shah.

THURSDAY, 26TH FEBRUARY.

WHAT SHOULD be done to remedy or reduce the oscillation of Railway carriages is a question which occupies some attention in England. Experiments with vehicles fitted with linked axles, running at various speeds, shewed, that on passing over curves, inclines and new laid lines, an advantage was gained in smooth running when compared with vehicles fitted with stiff axles. Linked axle wheels with a large base offer on curves as well as on straight lines, much less resistance than the ordinary wheels with stiff axles and a 3·75 metre base.

MEXICO has shipped a pearl for London which weighs ninety-three carats, and is believed to be the largest extant. It is valued at £3,500, and was bought for £18 from an Indian.

THE DACCA and Mymensingh Railway line will be opened for general traffic by the first week of June. This Railway will be a boon to the people of the adjacent districts.

M. LAUTH, the Superintendent of the porcelain factory at Sevres, is said to have discovered a new porcelain, which is far superior to the famous old Sevres. After ten years experiment and investigation he thinks he has produced a porcelain identical with that of China. Not only does it lend itself to artistic decoration, but it takes all kinds of glazes, and surpasses in beauty the colours obtained in China.

THE FOLLOWING horrible disclosure, made at Chalons in France, illustrates to what vile degradation human cupidity might extend. The attention of the police at Chalons was lately attracted by a little boy with one arm, and another child, a cripple, wheeling himself about in a small wooden box. Both children appeared so utterly miserable and pain-stricken that they were taken to the station, where they told a sad story of suffering. About two years ago, it transpired, the boys, who are cousins, aged respectively eight and ten, were living with their parents at Barcelona. Whilst returning from school together they were accosted by a man and woman, who enticed them to the railway station and brought them to Perpignan. There and subsequently at Chalons, one of the boys was made one-armed, the other a cripple, the limbs requisite to be suppressed being bent and strapped up in the most cruel manner. After a time the little lad, who wheeled himself about in the box, was cut about the loins with a knife, corrosive liquid being poured on to his wounds. His legs were further attenuated by ropes tightly wound round them; in short, for upwards of two months the little martyrs were operated upon daily, and success having attended the horrible process, they were sent out to beg in the streets of various French towns. Happily, the man and woman who tortured them have been arrested, and will be tried for their inhuman offence.

THE ENGLISH Government is trying a novel experiment in Life Insurance Policies, for sums not over £25 are now granted at any Post Office Savings Bank without any medical examination. If, however, an insured should die before the second annual premium becomes payable, the amount of the first premium, and no more will be paid to his representatives; should the insured die after the payment of the second, but before the third premium becomes due, the representatives will be paid only half the amount of the policy. In case of death from accident, however, the full amount is paid. After the payment of third premium the policy is entitled to full benefit.

DR. R. HARVEY goes home on leave and Dr. C. H. Joubert, who has just returned from England, acts from him. The Health Society will miss him much.

IT IS now definitely settled that Mr. Edward Gay, Accountant-General of Bombay, is to officiate as Comptroller-General on the departure of Mr. Westland, Mr. Rawlins will be transferred from Lahore to officiate as Accountant-General at Bombay, and Mr. Logan, Deputy Accountant-General of Bengal, will officiate for Mr. Rawlins at Lahore. Mr. Logan is an able officer, and his transfer from the Bengal Accountant-General's Office will be felt as a loss by that office.

THE REPEATED assurances of the Russian Government notwithstanding, it would seem that Russian troops are advancing in the direction of Herat. The Government has been informed that they have advanced as far as Puli-khatum on the Hari Rud and are reported to have pushed on as far as Sari Yazi.

FRIDAY, 27TH FEBRUARY.

THE FOLLOWING important-looking telegram has been received from Paris: "A congress of dynamitards was held here to-day, when it was resolved to extend a system of explosions throughout England." How did Baron Reuter's Agent get hold of the news, and why was not the Police communicated with? Is there no International Law binding the Parisian authorities to secure the rogues and make them over to justice?

THERE had been no execution in Madras for the last sixteen years. Ragaven, a barber was executed on the 23rd of February last, this being the first execution in Madras since 1869.

THE FOLLOWING list, with dates of all the Fenian outrages which have been committed in London alone since March, 1883, shows how busy the dynamitards have been:—

March 15, 1883.—Explosions at the Local Government Board Office and the *Times* Office.
October 30, 1883.—Explosions on the Underground Railway at Paddington and Westminster.
February 20, 1884.—Explosions at Victoria Station.
February 28, 1884.—Discovery of an infernal machine at Paddington and Charing Cross stations.
March 1, 1884.—Discovery of an infernal machine at Ludgate Hill Station.
April 30, 1884.—Explosions in St. James's Square and Scotland Yard.
December 13, 1884.—Explosions at London Bridge.
January 2, 1885.—Explosions on the Underground Railway, near Gower Street.
January 24, 1885.—Explosions in Westminister Hall, the House of Commons, and the Tower.

THE twentieth anniversary of the Anjumani-Punjab was held on the 12th of February last.

A NEW native Association has, we are glad to find, been started at Poona under the name of the Deccan Association.

THE FIRST prize (Rs. 20,000) of the Hydrabad Lottery has been won by the Dewan to H. H. the Raja of Kalahasti.

ONE of the principal Japanese papers has on its staff a young Japanese lady named O-San-Sa, the first lady to take journalism as a profession in the Mikado's dominions.

AN ANALYSIS of the 8,301 deaths recorded in the obituary of the *Morning Post* during last year, shows that no less than 1,121 of the deceased persons, nearly one-eighth of the entire number, were aged 80 years and upwards. Four centenarians are included in the list.

A CONTEMPORARY says that it is improbable that India will be called upon to pay any portion of the cost of the Indian expedition to the Soudan, excepting perhaps the ordinary pay of the troops sent.

PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR has entered as a student the Honourable Society of the Middle Temple, but it is probable that he will not commence his terms there until Easter term in April next. It is also understood that the Prince of Wales, who is a bencher of the society, will dine with the benchers on the occasion of Prince Albert Victor eating his first dinner in the hall as a student.

A CELEBRATED DACOIT, named Thaboh, lately plundering in the Magway district, where the Woon was killed, has arrived in Mandalay with a large sum of gold and ninety thousand rupees as an offering to the King.

THE *Pioneer* has the following:—"It is admitted, we hear from England, that the calling out of the Reserves is not more due to affairs in the Soudan than to the anxiety that is felt about Afghanistan and Herat."

ALL THE WITNESSES OF Sir Munguldas Nathoobhoy in the suit brought against him for a partition of ancestral property having been examined, rebutting evidence was given on behalf of the plaintiff. The only witness examined in the course of one day was one Dyal Jewraj, a Kapole Bania living at Amroli in the Gaekwar's territory, and a leading member of his caste. With regard to the custom he said that among the Gujerati Banias the son could enforce a partition of ancestral property in the life time of his father. In support of this statement he cited several instances, including that of one of his own brothers, who separated about fifty years ago. His father at first refused to give him his share, but he was ultimately prevailed upon by some of his castemen to yield to his son's demands. Some of those who had remonstrated with his father had told him that it would be quite in accordance with the custom of the caste to give the son his own share. In his cross-examination the witness went so far as to say that a son could lay claim even to the self-acquired property of his father.

SATURDAY, 28TH FEBRUARY.

SIR WILLIAM MUIR, speaking at the Local Rates Bill so far back as 1871, observed as follows:—

"I submit to your Excellency's consideration that, for the satisfactory working of the decentralisation scheme, a local financial council would be most useful. And why, my lord, should there not be a local legislative council also? We have all the elements for it here. Besides official members, there are many independent native gentlemen well fitted to aid in such a council. It is true that, compared with the presidency towns, the non-official European element is small; but even from these, worthy representatives might no doubt be found. Such a local council would, I submit, be better fitted than the Imperial Legislature for discussing and settling local measures like this Bill—chowkeedaree arrangements, municipal measures and such like matters. With a local Council such measures would be discussed in committee, would be debated in open council; the measures and the reasons for them would become locally known, would be taken up by the Native as well as the European press, and would thus become familiar to the community. In short, they would acquire, what I submit they have not now, a popular aspect. My lord, it is my constant, my earnest endeavour and desire to lead the people to administer their own affairs. In all my circuits it is one of the first things I seek to impress upon the municipal committees, that self-government is one grand object of our municipal institutions. And they are beginning to respond. I am convinced that no measure would tend more directly to foster this spirit of independent action than a well selected legislative council, with representive men *seen* and *felt* to be debating on questions affecting their own people. And who, my lord, would be better qualified for effective local legislation? Wants and wishes, and, it may be, prejudices, all bearing upon local legislation, are, surely, best known to the inhabitants of the province. Here also, would be best known the capacities and requirements of the administration; as the crew of a ship best know what their own vessel can perform—when to loosen this cord, when to tighten that; when to crowd sail and when to take it in—so the local council would be best qualified to watch the progress and course of the local administration, and to shape their measures accordingly. I know, my lord, that the proposal is not one at present in favour, but my conviction is that the constitution of such a council is simply a question of time, and I feel that I merely discharge a duty to the provinces over which I am placed by your Excellency in submitting thus openly my opinion, in the hope that such expression of my views may lend to the earlier consummation of a measure so much to be desired."

A FRENCHMAN has gone into some very elaborate calculations with the object of showing that blue eyes are becoming more and more rare, and will ultimately be unknown, except in the rhapsodies of poets.

IT HAS BEEN definitely settled that Colonel Newmarch will succeed Colonel Chesney as Secretary to the Government of India. Colonel Chesney goes home on a year's furlough at the end of March, but will not return to the Department.

THE HEAD QUARTERS of the Burdwan Commissionership has at last been removed from Chinsurah to the town from which it derives its name.

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THE FOLLOWING is too good to be lost. We cut it out of the *Statesman*. "There are perpetrators of Irish bulls even in the higher ranks of the Indian Civil Service. The other day a Sessions Judge in the North-Western Provinces sentenced a man to transportation for life for murder; and for being in possession of stolen property belonging to the deceased, three years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 25, or in default, nine months' further rigorous imprisonment. It is not said when the latter penalty is to take effect, whether before or after the expiry of the transportation. The presiding officer, is moreover, credited with having recorded in his judgment the memorable sentence, 'human judgment is fallible.' The High Court evidently took him at his word, and ordered the accused to be discharged."

A WRITER in the *Englishman* relieves the gloom of an essay on Calcutta Graves by some very amusing quotations. Here is one on Barwell. Barwell had escaped the fire of one colleague; he fell a victim to a "private memorandum" of another. "Mr. Barwell, I think," says a brother member of the Council, "has all the bad qualities common to this climate and country, of which he is in every sense a native; but I do not affirm that there is no mixture whatsoever of good in his composition. He is rapacious without industry, and ambitious without an exertion of his faculties or steady application to affairs. He will do whatever can be done by bribery and intrigue. He has no other resource."

ANOTHER on Sir Eyre Coote by Sir Philip Francis. "I will not content myself," writes Sir Philip Francis of the Commander-in-Chief who came after Clavering, "with saying I never knew, but upon my soul, I never heard of, so abandoned a scoundrel. It is a character to which your English ideas of dirt and meanness do not reach. Nor is it to be met with even in Bengal; even here it excites execration and contempt."

ADVERTING to *Hicky's Bengal Gazette* (1780) the writer says, "Scurrility and servility served, indeed, for a time the only two notes known to Indian Journalism." He should have added that they still linger in some Anglo-Indian papers.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Englishman* thus speaks of the constitution of the Select Committee on the Patwari Bill: "A Bill has lately been introduced by Mr. A. P. MacDonnell in the Bengal Council called the Canungo and Patwari Bill. I do not wish now to enter into the merits of this Bill, doubtless we shall soon hear much on this subject. Suffice it to say here that, for very good reasons, it is most objectionable to the zemindars in Bengal and Behar. In the earlier stage of this Bill, on the 14th instant, its reading in the Bengal Council was opposed, and the motion being put, its reading was carried by 7 votes to 4, thus showing the strength of the two parties who were to consider it. After this, the Bill, which, be it observed, is essentially a Government Bill following in the steps of the Rent Bill, was referred to a Select Committee of 6, and of these 6, four were taken from the Government majority and two only from the zemindari minority. In a Select Committee so formed what hope can the zemindars have of an impartial hearing?" Comments on the above are superfluous.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week:

London, Feb. 22.—Lord Wemyss has issued an appeal to all the Peers and Members of Parliament to join in a demonstration next Wednesday against the Bengal Tenancy Bill. The the Earls of Percy, Fortescue, and Ashburnham, and Lords Brabourner Bury, Bramwell, Stanley, and many others have already responded to this appeal.

The *Times* on Friday published the appeal of the Committee of the Landholders and the Indian Constitutional Association for a Commission of Enquiry.

23.—Sir James Fergusson has been appointed Grand Commander of the Star of India.

23.—General Gordon's official despatches have been published. The latest, dated 14th December, received on 31st December, shows that Khartoum was then in its last extremity, short of provisions, besieged on three sides, and fighting was going on day and night. The despatch says to come quickly by Metemmeh and Berber. Another despatch, dated 4th November, received on the 14th November states that five steamers were then at Metemmeh awaiting orders from Lord Wolseley, and that the Garrison could hold out easily for forty days but that it would be difficult to be so after that time.

26.—Official correspondence concerning New Guinea has been published, from which it appears that, on the 24th of January, Sir Edward Malet had an interview with Prince Bismarck, during which the latter bitterly complained of the attitude of England in connexion with the colonial question compelling him, he said, to ask the assistance of France. To this Earl Granville replied that the change of attitude of Prince Bismarck himself to England was solely attributable to causes for which England was not responsible.

26.—At the banquet given in honour of the Marquis of Ripon by the National Liberal Club last night, Lord Northbrook said that the Liberals warmly supported the principles of Lord Ripon's administration in India. Sir Vernon Harcourt and Earls Derby and Kimberley also spoke, passing warm encomiums upon Lord Ripon's policy towards the natives of India. Lord Kimberley said that Lord Ripon had restored friendship between England and Afghanistan which was the fundamental principle of the policy of the BritishGovernment. The Marquis of Hartington made a speech in which he said that under Lord Ripon's rule the efficiency of the garrison in India had increased.

27.—The Marquis of Salisbury proposed a vote of censure aginst the Government in the House of Lords last night. Their Lordships eventually agreed to an adjournment of the debate. Lord E. Fitz maurice, in reply to a question in the House of Commons last night, said that the British Government would inform the French Government that they could not assent to rice being treated as contraband of war. When carrying out some experiments at Shoebury yesterday, a shell exploded, killing a gunner belonging to the Royal Garrison Artillery, and fatally injuring Colonels Straugways and Lyons. Several others also sustained serious injuries. A dividend of ten shillings has been authorised to be paid by the Oriental Bank.

Cairo. Feb 20.—Lord Wolseley telegraphs that five hundred of the enemy kept up a continual firing from a distance on the British position at Abuklea on the afternoon of 16th instant. The British loss is two killed and fourteen wounded.

23.—The departure of Prince Hassan for the Soudan has been postponed because of His Highness' insisted upon his being accompanied dy a large retinue.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, MARCH 2, 1885.

THE CORPORATION'S LAST DEBATE.

WE cannot congratulate Sir Rivers Thompson on the success of his attempt at taming,—not the Shrew, but—the irrepressible "small section," a fragment of which represents the independent element in the Calcutta Corporation. He has not yet got it in hand. The units thereof still continue to jibb and rear and plunge, and every now and then kick over the traces as of yore. Sir Rivers followed the old method of the thong and the lash and the curb, and thereby completely destroyed the temper of his colts. Instead of becoming docile, they have taken to the incurable habit of lying down under the shafts, and, what is a great deal worse, the training has well nigh destroyed their heads. Instead of this course, had Sir Rivers taken to the modern, civilized, humane system of Rarey, the result would have been quite different. Young Englishmen are mostly very 'horsey' in their disposition, but alas! under the competitive system, young Civilians do not indulge that national trait, at least there is no body in the Bengal Office to suggest to Sir Rivers the new system. *In re* the Calcutta Corporation this mistake of rejecting Rarey was notably illustrated at the last meeting of the Municipality. The Commissioners fully maintained their old recusancy, their dogged temper, and their detestation of the curb, but *minus* the intelligence with which they worked on former occasions. We say this with great pain, for we are loath to say any thing against persons labouring under oppressive, high-handed authority—persons for whom we have so often written with our utmost earnestness, and whom we wish every success. But we cannot avoid it. Truth must be said at any cost. We can easily conceive how some of the Commissioners will get furious at us, but if they will calmly read the resolutions which they got up, they will perceive that we are not writing without our text. It is true that resolutions are generally got up by individuals at meetings, and those individuals alone are responsible for their language. But the resolutions under notice were got up by a self-constituted Committee, approved by the Chairman, and printed and circulated at the cost of the Municipality several days before the occasion, and even published in two of the daily papers, and yet most of them are such, both in matter and manner, as we cannot, even with every feeling of indulgence, accept as satisfactory. To take the first resolution. It says: "That this Meeting views with satisfaction, that the report of the Commission has now placed it beyond a doubt that there has been great and solid improvement in the sanitation of the Town during the incumbency of the Commissioners, constituted by Act IV. (B C) of 1876, and especially during the last three or four years." It is as colorless as it well could be, and has the additional disadvantage of being unmeaning. We have failed to discover whose "doubt" it is that the Report of the Commission has served to dispel, and thereby become a source of "satisfaction" to the Commissioners. The Commissioners themselves never had any "doubt" whatever on the subject, for they sent in elaborate protests against the notorious memorials and the action of the Lieutenant-Governor thereon. The native public, too, which represent some 90 per cent. of the population—has no "doubt" whatever, for they showed their fullest confidence in their representatives for the action they had taken. The "doubt" cannot apply to the protesting memorialists, for there is no reason to suppose that they are satisfied that the Commissioners have done all that they should have done, and are blameless. On the contrary, they look upon theReport as a judgment in their favor, and insist upon its sentence being carried out with all the rigors of the law. It cannot also apply to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, for had his doubts been removed, he would have at once shelved the report and not forwarded it for the consideration of the Commissioners. The parade, therefore, about the satisfaction derived by the removal of "doubt" is quite unmeaning. The proper resolution under the circumstances should have been, it appears to us, an emphatic declaration of satisfaction at the Report having failed to detract from the statement of the protests sent by the Commissioners to the Lieutenant-Governor.

The second resolution is a mere repetition of the first, without adding to its weight. Its substance might have been very conveniently put into the first.

The speeches in support of the first two Resolutions were, it is said, elaborate, and very discursive, but in their published reports, we fail to find any reply to the charge brought forward by the Commission that the improvements were the results of outside pressure, and had no vitality in themselves; that they were spasmodic make-shifts, and not the results of deliberate, intelligent, sustained action. We do not at all subscribe to this opinion. It has been brought forward, as pointed out by Mr. Cotton, to minimize the credit due to the Commissioners for them; but there it is, and the Commissioners should have formally taken it by the horn.

The third Resolution gives the pith of what we said in our article on 'the Collapseof the Sanitary Commission.' It says, "That in the absence of any distinct finding by the Commission that the cleaning and the conservancy of the town are defective to an extent likely to be prejudicial to the health of the inhabitants of the town, or of any part thereof, and in the absence of any definite statement of further provision to be made for the cleaning and the conservancy of the town up to the end of the current year, or the year following, and of an estimate of the cost of such further provision, the Commissioners are justified in considering that the various recommendations contained in the report are not such as are required to be carried out under the provisions of Section 29 of Act IV. (B. C.) of 1876." This is certainly of a technical character, but it could not well be otherwise. The Commissioners are to be coerced and degraded under a forced interpretation of a very technical law, and the reply must be technical. The weapon of defence must be of the same character as that of the offence. The fight is between an all-powerful Goverument determined to act in an arbitrary high-handed manner, and a subordinate powerless body whose destruction is aimed at by a highly influencial clique, and the weak must stand on their legal rights. The failure of the report is, in this respect, so marked and obtrusive that one may very reasonably suppose that it has designedly been made so. The enquiry totally failed to get sufficient evidence to convict the Corporation, but this could not be avowed without casting descredit on the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal,and hence the illegal form in which the report has been put forward. It prepares the way for the irate Governor to retire with dignity, and the Commissioners do well to make the most of it. At the same time it is necessary that they should show, both by their words and their action, that they are fully conscious of their duty, and are willing and earnest in their effort to achieve all that they can be

reasonably expected to do. This has been attempted in the 4th resolution, but in such a half-hearted gingerly manner that it is not at all to our liking. It runs thus: "That while holding the view referred to in the preceding Resolution, the Commissioners are anxious to treat the recommendations of the Commission with the respect due to such an eminent authority as the Sanitary Commissioner of Bengal, and to Mr. Beverley, the late officiating Chairman of the Corporation, and they accordingly resolve to send the report to the Budget Committee, the Town Council, the Town Improvement Committee, the Bustee Committee,and the Water-Supply Extension Committee, with a request that they will carefully consider the portions of it which concern them respectively, and report to the Commissioners, in meeting, such of the recommendations as they may consider necessary." This does not advance sufficiently forward to disarm further action on the part of the Lieutenant Governor. It is ostensibly intended to give some assurance to the Government and the public that theCommissioners will exert their utmost to carry out the recommendations of the Commission, as far as practicable; but as it is worded, it has all the appearance of an attempt to shunt them out of the line. Why are the Commissioners "anxious?" Anxiety implies distress for the present, mixed with fear for the future. The latest Dictionary defines 'anxious' as "very much troubled or solicitous about some future event of a nature likely to be painful to one, which one knows no means of averting." Now, do the Commissioners apprehend some future pain or distress if they treat with respect the recommendations given them by the Sanitary Commissioner, and Mr. Beverley? If not, why are they "anxious"? If they mean that they *desire* to treat them with every consideration, why do not they honestly say so? Surely, they do not fancy that 'anxiety' and 'desire' are synonymous. Again, why do they end by 'resolving to send the report' to the heads of their departments, instead of at once expressing their determination to carry out the recommendations as far as practicable? It would have been much more graceful towards the Government and the public than this really pettifogging attempt at shelving. Sir Rivers is well accustomed to read between the lines, and he cannot fail to see through what will appear to him as mere subterfuge. If the Commissioners do not mean any shelving or shunting, and we believe they do not, they should have come forward with a clear, firm, unmistakable declaration of their intention, instead of indulging in language which may mean any thing, or nothing at all. The course they have adopted will surely do them little good.

The fifth resolution is inconsistent. It says: "The Commissioners think it much to be regretted that the majority of the Commission refused to examine the witnesses Mr. Cotton was prepared to produce, as referred to in para. 9 of his minute of dissent, and consider it a great defect in the enquiry that the evidence of native witnesses was not taken." After the first resolution, crowing on the satisfaction derived by the Commissioners on the complete vindication of their policy by the facts disclosed by the inquiry of the Commission, what necessity was there for examining native witnesses? They cannot want anything more than complete vindication. They do not surely want any thing more than what is complete, though some of them, if we are not misinformed, hanker after "more better," and "most ablest." Mr. Cotton was perfectly right in complaining about his colleagues not allowing him to produce all the evidence he had to adduce in support of his case. It was his duty to do the utmost for his clients, and he conscientiously acted up to it. But when the case has been decided even without the evidence, the winning party has no business to make that a formal matter of complaint.

The sixth resolution runs thus: "That the Commissioners concur entirely in the minute of dissent recorded by Mr. Cotton, and beg to record the expression of their deep gratitude to him for his invaluable services to the town during the recent enquiry." It is the most appropriate of the lot, as worthy of the Commissioners as of the generous and high-spirited gentleman whose invaluable services the native community so thankfully acknowledge. Would we could let it pass without adding a 'but,' but we cannot! We fail to make out whom do the Commissioners "beg" for permission to express their sentiments. They were perfectly free 'to record' what they liked, and they were under no necessity to 'beg' on account of it. Are they such inveterate "beggars" that they cannot even write down their own opinion without begging some imaginary being or other?

The seventh resolution as published in the programme said: "That having regard to the preceeding Resolutions, the Commissioners earnestly hope that His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal will be pleased not to take any further action under Section 29, and thus take away the responsibility of the Commissioners for the sanitary administration of the town." It recalled to our mind a Hindi story of a lanky, backboneless Bengali, threatened with a severe castigation by a sturdy Bhojpuria, crying out in his helplessnes, "If you strike me, you strike a cow"—*hamko maro to gauso maro.* The poor fellow hoped that, if nothing else availed, religion would at least protect him, for no good Bhojpuria would strike a cow. The Commissioners in the same way, doubtful of the effect of their third resolution, seek for mercy to escape coercion, and, in their trepidation, talk of "taking away responsibility," when they obviously mean something about 'slur,' 'stigma,' or 'deprivation of power.' However, Mr. R. Mittra, who was to have moved the resolution, did not quite see his way to it, and, on second consideration, thought fit to withdraw it. We hope this is the last scene of the farce, and Sir Rivers Thompson will not overdo the thing by adding to it an epilogue.

THE DEBATE ON THE TENANCY BILL.

THE beginning of the end has set in. The oft reiterated emphatic protests of a nation of sixty millions have gone for nothing. Our rulers are determined to force down their throats what they abhor. But the sixty millions are all children, and know not what is good for them; so they mus be made to swallow the Tenancy Bill, even as parents force little children to take castor-oil or Gregory's powder. We had great hopes that the Government of Lord Dufferin would not jump to the conclusion that the natives of Bengal, though dark they be, were one and all incapable of knowing what was beneficial to them, and what injurious; and that the Government of Bengal alone could think for them. But we have been disappointed. It may be that this disappointment comes for the hundreth time, for even as our doctors so our Governors always claim the right,—the exclusive right—of thinking for us. But the disappointment is not the less keen on that account. The two hundred and fifty millions of India claim to be recognised as men, but our governors will never admit that claim. The people of Bengal, both the zemindars and the raiyats, pray only that full judicial inquiry may be made before passing the Tenancy Bill, and they are told that, because certain judicial and executive officers have already been consulted, therefore, there is no occasion to listen to the prayer of the people. The Hon'ble Sir Steuart Bayley, who is in charge of the Bill, has taken great pains to write a vindication of all the details of the Bill, and brought before the Council a printed essay, which took three hours in reading; but we have read it in vain to find any valid reason for not acceding to the prayer of the people. It was the merest phantom that he got up when he said, "We have ample evidence from various parts of the country—from Mymensingh in the east to Behar in the west, from Rangpur in the north to Orissa in the south—that the agitation on the subject cannot safely be prolonged, and that whatever is done in regard to the Bill should be done finally and at once." What the nature of the evidence is we know not, and we regret that the Hon'ble gentleman did not deign to give some idea of it to his colleagues. We have pretty extensive knowledge of the opinions of our countrymen, and we have no hesitation in saying that there is no cause whatever to apprehend any such excitement as would justify the hurrying of the Bill without any attempt at making a sifting inquiry in regard to matters about which most of the Hon'ble members of the Council admit to be all but totally uninformed. The case cited about the Indigo Commission is not at all parallel. This paper took the most prominent part in the discussion regarding the Indigo disturbances, and we can most emphatically repudiate the assertion that the issue of the Indigo Commission caused any agitation whatever. The disturbances *preceded* and did not *follow*, the issue of the Commission. It was to ascertain the cause of the wide-spread disturbances in Lower Bengal that the Commission was issued, and no disturbance whatever of any kind did occur after the issue of the Commission. Hundreds of thousands of poor raiyats had been ground down by acts of the most frightful oppression—oppression which justified a late Lieutenant-Governor to declare that every chest of indigo was dyed with human gore,—and every attempt was made, for a time most successful, both by officers of Government and a section of the European community, to enshroud the question under heavy palls of sophistry and hardihood of diction, and it was not until the Commission completed its inquiry that light was brought to bear on the truth. Even such is the case now. The wildest and the most infamous charges are hurled against a large body of Her Majesty's peaceful subjects, and a most unjust and oppressive legislative measure is to be carried out to punish the accused, and when they demand an inquiry, they are told that such an inquiry might cause agitation. We cannot conceive anything more offensive to the majesty of justice than such a plea. And who are they, who have given information of the possible occurrence of disturbance, if the Bill is not at once passed? Why, they are the very officers of Government, who have originated and matured the obnoxious clauses of the Bill, by their one-sided reports. We take the plea to be the merest bogey, and we fancy that even the Hon'ble member in charge of the Bill is not altogether unaware of the true character of it. He gives the real reason when he says:—"You are asked to consider whether this Bill should or should not be re-published with a view to a fresh collection of opinions, involving a fresh consideration by the Select Committee, and the hanging up of the whole subject for another year, when precisely the same tactics would be repeated. There must be some point of finality in all this discussion." Yes, it is to avoid possible trouble that the Bill must be passed at once, and the apprehension of possible "tactics" on the part of the opponents of the Bill makes the Hon'ble gentleman adopt—he will pardon us for using his own words—the "tactics" will of closing their mouths. The real question at issue was—whether there should or should not be further inquiry in a matter which is not now clearly understood, and the answer is an emphatic negative, because it would be troublesome. We use the phrase "clearly understood" deliberately. For in the space of thirty-six pages of the printed speech, there is nowhere any indication of a reasonable solution of any important question of principle or fact. Every debatable point is disposed of by the very convenient expedient of saying, "the Committee has thought fit to do this, or that, or the other thing," and very little of the why, and the wherefore. But we need not dwell on details here, as most of the objectionable ones will be discussed with more or less fulness when the different amendments of which notice has been given will be taken up. We are in justice bound to state, however, that the exposition of the Bill given by the Hon'ble gentleman is perfectly lucid and fair, and we are particularly thankful to him for the generous testimony he has borne to the services of Babu Peary Mohan Mukerji. We have much pleasure in quoting it here:—"Before doing this, however, I may be permitted to say a few words as to the constitution and labours of the Committee. It was practically strong in numbers, consisting of about one-half of all the members of the Council. It comprised the selected representative of the Bengal Zemindars, and though the death of our lamented colleague, Rai Kristodas Pal, Bahadur, in the middle of our discussions, was a grievous loss to them, and indeed to all of us, yet their interests could hardly have found a better representative than in his successor, who,

with inflexible constancy and a more perfect knowledge of detail than his predecessor, has contested every inch of ground, and displayed a temper and ability which showed how wisely the British Indian Association had made their selection."

Mr. Quinton was the seconder of Sir Steuart's motion. He admitted the vast importance of the Bill by saying that "it was certainly second in importance to no measure which has come before it (the Council) during the present generation. That law affects vitally the interests, the well-being, even the very means of subsistence of sixty millions of people, for the bulk of whom agriculture furnishes the sole means of support." And yet, inconsistently enough, he urged the passing of the Bill at once in a hurry, because of the phantom, which Sir Steuart Bayley had held before him. His logic was equally halting in arguing some of the details of the Bill. For instance, he said that the North-West Provinces Act, with a view to prevent frequent harassments, had fixed the period of enhancement at ten years, and *ergo* he held the period of fifteen years fixed by the Bill was perfectly correct. When ten and fifteen are held to be equal to one another, reason may at once be abandoned.

Mr. Quinton was followed by the Maharaja of Durbhanga. He eschewed all details, and confined himself solely to the main principle of the Bill. He sought no rhetoric, and descended to no calculations; but holding before him justice as the sole object of legislation, he denounced the Bill with the most scathing severity. His utterances were bold, manly and thoroughly straightforward, and we cannot resist the temptation of quoting the opening lines of his speech:

"I regret that I cannot support the motion of the hon. member that the Bill should be taken into consideration. In my opinion it is not submitted to the Council in a form in which we can reasonably be asked to consider it. It comes before us disapproved and discredited by all parties. The raiyats are as much opposed to it as the zemindars, and are we, who are legislating in the interests of the zemindars and the rayats, altogether to disregard their wishes and their opinions? Is there a single rayat or a single zemindar who desires that this Bill should be passed? And in this country if it is an undoubted and an undisputed fact that neither zemindars nor rayats desire this measure, will this Council be justified in forcing it upon them? Are we to suppose that zemindars and rayats are alike ignorant of their true interests? Surely they may be trusted to know whether a law will injuriously affect them or not. But if we are to disregard the expressed wishes of the parties who will be affected by the proposed legislation, upon whose opinion is the Council to rely? Are we to rely on the Select Committee? The Select Committee consisted of clever members, but out of their number only three have signed the report without reservation. All the other members have on most important particulars dissented from the report. The report, therefore, and the Bill, which has been drafted in accordance with the report, is practically the report and Bill of three members only: and two out of the three hon. members have no practical experience of Bengal. The Bill, therefore, comes before us discredited and disowned by the majority of the Select Committee itself. If the Select Committee had been unanimous in their recommendations, some sort of justification might have been found for proceeding further with a measure which has been so universally condemned. But with this great divergence of opinion among the members of the Select Committee, there seems to me no other alternative but to withdraw the Bill. It cannot be expected that the members of this Council can accept the report of the Select Committee as an authoritative document. If the members of the Select Committee are not themselves agreed as to the principles of the Bill, is it reasonable to expect that this Council should act upon their recommendations? If the Bill in its present shape is proceeded with all the questions which engaged the attention of the Select Committee, will necessarily be reopened in this Council, and every hon. member will have to form his independent opinion upon them. But here an initial difficulty presents itself. There is absolutely no reliable information upon which you can proceed. The Select Committee had no evidence before them. They acted upon official opinions which were generally conflicting and often misleading."

Mr. Evans followed next, and he has been said to have spoken well, but as his speech has not yet been reported, we reserve our remarks till next week.

The meeting was adjourned to this day, and the Council will meet day after day, except Tuesdays and Saturdays until the Bill is finally passed.

BENGAL IN 1883-84.

THE Administration Report of Bengal for the year 1883-84 is now before the public. Although not replete with matters of an unusually interesting or sensational character,—for it is not always possible for a Secretariat, however gifted, to forge a sensational Report every year—the Report under review contains, as usual, much useful information and valuable statistics. The economic condition of the people, which claims our first and best attention, was, we deeply regret to say, anything but satisfactory. The generally deficient and unevenly distributed rainfall in most districts was not favourable to the harvests. Although the cultivators, owing to improvements in communications and in means of transport, are, where the harvests are bad, gainers by rise in prices, which deficient harvests produce, persons with fixed pay and day labourers inevitably suffer. The Report says that in the Burdwan, Presidency, Rajshye and Dacca Divisions the rainfall was below the average, and the harvests, specially the winter crop of rice, in consequence were *somewhat* deficient. The large stocks accumulated from the good harvests of the previous two years, however, were sufficient to prevent so great a rise of prices as would otherwise have taken place, and although the people were pinched in certain tracts, there *was no general distress even in these tracts.* We are not in a position to divine as to what an official moderator may mean by a vague phrase like *somewhat*, or what his idea about *general distress* may be. But since the date on which the report is supposed to have closed, the suffering in Nalhati, Burdwan and Bancoorah has been represented to be very great. We are alarmists in no sense of the term; but we strongly object to the actual state of things being quietly glossed over, leaving it to people to infer that nothing very serious has been the matter. The Orissa, Chittagong, Patna, Bhagulpore and Chotanagpore Divisions are all admitted to have suffered, more or less, for one reason or another. There was then hardly a single Division in which the material condition of the people could be absolutely good. We would not have it for a moment understood, that we mean to say that we propose to make the Government entirely and absolutely responsible for this deplorable state of things. But we would, at the same time, wish that no attempt should be made to whitewash the existing state of affairs, lest it should tend to mislead public opinion both in India and England. We would have the Government and the public always and fully realize their respective responsibilities in regard to the sufferers in various parts of the country, and do all that can be done to alleviate their sufferings. The partial failure of the crops in these Divisions necessitated some limited operations for the relief of the people in certain localities where the crop failure had been most pronounced, and these operations were fully successful.

Coming to the head of Provincial and Local Finance, we find that the total of the actuals of revenue under all heads, including an opening balance of Rs. 21,46,912, was Rs. 4,00,42,405, against a total of Rs. 4,82,86,563 including an opening balance of Rs. 77,20,053 in the preceding year. The total expenditure excluding a closing balance of Rs. 5,41,264 was Rs. 3,95,01,141. The balance was thus reduced by Rs. 16,05,658, and that sum represents the deficit of provincial revenue compared with the expenditure during the year. Various causes contributed to this result. The provincial share of land revenue amounted to 93 lakhs of Rupees, instead of the estimated amount of one crore and 26 lakhs. There were also decreases against the estimates in revenue from salt owing to a decrease in bonding operations, from customs owing to abolition of import duty, from assessed taxes due to the absence of systematic reassessment, from civil administration chiefly due to the policy of discouraging the more remunerative kinds of jail manufactures in favour of private enterprise, and from various other heads. On the other hand, the stamp, excise, provincial rates receipts and miscellaneous receipts exceeded the original estimates by about three lakhs and a half. In expenditure there were decreases on the original estimates under the heads of excise, customs, forests, registration, police, stationery and printing; there were increases under the heads of land revenue, stamps, general administration and railways.

There were 1,43,842 permanently settled, 7,785 temporarily settled, 2,833 Government estates, and 26 ryotwari tracts on the revenue roll of the year. The total demand of revenue was about 4 crores of which 3 crores and 75 lakhs were collected, more than a lakh remitted, and the outstanding balance being nearly 23 lakhs. Considering that the year was one of short crops in several districts on account of insufficient rainfall, the result cannot be considered unsatisfactory. The number of estates and interests which became liable to sale for arrears of revenue was 10,789 against 9,735 in 1882; but of these only 2,225 were actually sold, the remainder being exempted on payment of the arrears due. It is some consolation that the rigorous working of the sun-set law was, even to some extent, modified and more than 8000 estates saved from the hammer. But who can say how many more could not have been?

A steady advance was made in the development of the Provincial Railway system. In the course of the year, 174 miles of new line were opened for traffic, and at its close 1,682 miles were open of which 420 miles were of double lines, within the province of Bengal. If the 2063 miles under survey, or construction or projected be completed there will be one mile of railway for every 18,000 people and for every 50 square miles of country—not a gigantic result by any means.

Nowhere in this bulky report have we been favoured with any notice either of the Anglo-Indian papers or of the native papers conducted in English. We have, therefore, no idea of ascertaining His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor's present view of that class of journals. But although the report is silent on the point, if judgment from antecedents be always correct, His Honor may not have had seen fit to let his opinions undergo any material change. There could, however, have been no harm in letting the public know what view His Honor is pleased to take of that, by no means unimportant, class of journals of which we are but a humble representative. As regards His Honor's sentiments towards the Vernacular Press the public are by this time pretty well familiar with them, and there is no reason to be surprised at what His Honor has thought proper to say about it in the present report. It is enough that it has some how or other managed to incur His Honor's displeasure by criticising his measures and untterances in an unfriendly spirit, and it must rest contented under the anathemas that His Honor sees fit to hurl on its devoted head from year to year. We have said so much about this unpleasant business, times without number, that we are not at all inclined to point out to His Honor afresh that he is entirely mistaken in the spirit of the Vernacular Press. They mean for the best, though some of them are now and then apt to mistake vituperation for sound criticism. But we for one are not aware that our newspapers indulge in language which no other Government would ever have tolerated. We do not understand quite clearly what may be implied by "no other Government." No other Government than the British, or His Honor's own, which is it? If this be the Lieutenant Governor's real opinion, we for one would be the first to discourage all such forbearance, and would urge on His Honor not to indulge in toleration, if matters have come to such a critical pass. If His Honor's measures and utterances are such as do not meet with the approval of the public, it is surely not right to expect that they

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will not be strongly criticised. That the Native Press is capable of appreciating a good turn done, as well as any other, must have been amply illustrated to His Honor on more than one occasion. It is not long that His Honor was spoken most highly of, for his laudable exertions to relieve the sufferings of the distressed in Burdwan and Bankura. We could point to many more occasions, if need were, when the Native Press joined the Anglo-Indian in paying a deserved tribute of respect to the Lieutenant-Governor himself. Could even the authors of the garbled translations which, under superior inspiration, adorn the pages of some of our Anglo Indian contemporaries, point out to one single sentiment which would in the remotest way be mistaken for disloyalty or sedition? Sir Rivers Thompson has to thank himself for the attitude of the Native Press towards him, and can improve their tone better by improving his own acts, and not by any amount of lecture-reading or resolution-passing.

The number of public schools in 1883-84 increased from 66,005 to 67,682, and of pupils attending them from one lakh twenty-eight thousand to one lakh thirty-seven thousand. This, however, is an incorrect representation of the case, due to an unfair inclusion of private schools receiving grants-in-aid under the head of "public." The expedient detracts from the merit of private exertion to glorify Government. As a matter of fact private institutions vastly out-number exclusively Government schools. The private institutions which receive no Government aid decreased from 2,883 to 2575 and the scholars from 30 thousand to 25 thousand. The decrease in the latter class was due to the transfer of the indigenous *patshalas, toles* &c. to the departmental system. Roughly speaking, of all children of school-going age, about one in four boys and one in 75 girls attended school—a result which we need little be proud of. At the public institutions 69 per cent. of the scholars were Hindus, 28 per cent. Mahomedans, 2 per cent. aborigines and nearly one per cent. Christians. The net expenditure by Government was 29 lacs 42 thousand out of a total expenditure of 74 lakhs 83 thousand showing that the people coutribute considerably more than the Government. The expenditure on Government and aided Colleges was 5 lakhs 4 thousand, of which the Government contributed 2 lacs 88 thousand. For secondary education the total expenditure was 16 lacs 21 thousand, of which the Government contribution amounted to 5 lakhs 18 thousand. It is very encouraging to find that private enterprise is making so rapid an advance in educational matters, and before long it may not be unreasonable to expect that the country will be able to do without Government support altogether.

Speaking of the relations of landlords and tenants, the Report says: "In some districts their relations were reported to be very unfriendly, but their mutual hostility was nowhere manifested by overt acts of violence. Advantage was taken of the confusion arising from want of complete records of right and from non-definition of village boundaries on the one hand by landlords, where stronger than their tenants, for purposes of illegal enhancement of rents and ejectment, and on the other by tenants, where stronger than their landlords, for illegally withholding rents justly due. Rights in land are at present in continual jeopardy because the courts of law have seldom any but oral evidence on which to base their decrees, and because, even if the rights be nominally uncontested, ruinous litigation may at any moment arise owing to the boundaries being unrecorded and ill-defined. This condition of affairs must inevitably continue until the rights and liabilities of all are clearly defined and detailed land records completed." In other words, matters will not improve, in His Honor's opinion, till the Tenancy Bill, the Land Registration Bill, and the Patwari Bill are passed into law! The public by this time is pretty well familiar with His Honor's mode of argument, and will not be surprised to hear him say that the country can not be saved till the Rent Bill, with the amendments proposed by His Honor, becomes the law of the land, and till new taxes are imposed, and the country is plunged into a sea of litigation!

BRITISH RULE IN INDIA.

"BRITISH rule in India" is the title of a modest looking pamphlet from the pen of one R. B. who treats the question from a Financial and Economic point of view. The author is presumably a well-informed Englishman, and as such his opinions on Indian affairs, are entitled to more weight and consideration,—as those of an impartial and disinterested observer—than would ordinarily attach to the opinion of an Indian writer, even if he happened to be infinitely better informed. R. B. has successfully attempted to place before the British Public, a correct, but by no means complete, catalogue of the many instances of extravagance and injustice, that the responsible rulers of British India are daily and hourly being guilty of. He is evidently one of those few high-minded and broad-principled Englishmen, who readily recognise and realize the immense responsibilities involved in the rise and progress of British power in India. To keep the British public constantly and correctly informed about the actual state of things in India, and to make them take interest in her affairs with a view of having the evils remedied, is what we are sadly in want of, and although it may not be possible for us to concur in R. B's view of all the Economic questions set forth in his little pamphlet, we are all the same thankful to him, for his having attempted to put them before the British Public in a neat, compact, convenient and attractive form.

The key note of all R. B's. positions is contained in the happily chosen texts from the "Paradise Lost" and the Indian Council's letter, than which two more contrasted specimens of literature it is impossible to lay one's hands upon. The one speaks of

> "Where the gorgeous East with richest hand,
> "Showers on her kings barbaric pearl and gold."

And the other speaks of the "poverty stricken masses of India." And whatever may be said or thought of the one, the other remains painfully true of India. It has been no part of R. B's. business to describe the riches of the 'gorgeous East' that have passed away; but he has endeavoured to establish the verity of the latter text and to hit at the right cause to which such poverty is due. We readily agree with him when he says, "Believing rather that British Supremacy in India has been permitted for a beneficent purpose, I cannot believe that these (abuses) are necessary means to the end, and I venture to say that the real cause of our financial straits, is to be found in the word "*extravagance*," and the cure must be sought in the two words "*economy*" and "*justice*." The picture is certainly any thing but roseate, from which we gather, that in the 43 yearly budgets from 1840 to 1882, there were 15 surpluses, and 28 deficits, with an aggregate balance of £55,550,000, on the wrong side! The revenue has, it is true, been increasing; but so have also the expenditure and the debt. To what extent the burdens of the people are thereby affected, it is not always easy to determine, because the Government, "like the defunct Company, are traders as well as rulers," and the profits of trade go into the Common purse with the proceeds of taxation. By an ingenious arrangement of figures, and a suitable law of averages, with a disregard of collateral circumstances, such as the rate of wages, &c., the Indian peasant's taxation is made to appear a mere feather's weight as compared with that of a British workman. By this means Mr. J. K. Cross, in his 1884 Budget Speech, brings out the former 14 annas 9 pie per head. That the burdens are oppressive, however, is only too certain; and a few years ago, when money was urgently needed for the Afgan war, the Indian Government had to confess that not another rupee could be screwed out of the tax-payer. The total registered debt of India was in 1811 £27,979,134 and in 1883 £159,112,939, while the annual interest payable had arisen from £1,623,646 to £6,515,349." It is not forgotten that against this enormous increase of indebtedness, there is to be set the capital value of railways, canals, bridges and other so called "productive" works; but sometimes these have produced *less than no revenue*. In point of fact the total amount for which India is liable, one way or another, is £246,918,000.

Accepting the official classification of expenditure under two grand heads of "Home" and "India," the author proceeds to examine them item by item. With the Indian charges the bulk of our readers are familiar enough, the "Home charges," are, therefore, likely to have more interest for them. We shall follow the latter a little more closely than the former. The "Home charges" for the year 1882 83 amount to £13,299,975. In former years it was thought proper to erect sundry buildings in England, at a cost of £821,100 for the transaction of India's business, all of course at her expense. Among the principal of these occurs a strange item, "Lunatic Asylum, £38,000." This Asylum involves a loss to India of about £5000, although it is difficult to see why she should be saddled with such a charge, when the Imperial Government allows the care of its lunatics, to fall upon the relatives or the parish. We do not hesitate to take a few more items which go to illustrate the correct state of things. All who are, in any way, engaged in India's business, from the Right Honorable the Secretary of State down to the house-keeper, house-maids and charwomen (of whom by the way there are 32!) are paid from Indian funds. At present these salaries ranging from £5000 downwards with office and other expenses amount to £220,906.

Besides paying passage out and home and salaries while in India, of all employes, India has to pay largely for men who are giving no service, though nominally on the active list. Civil furlough and absentee allowances amount to £269, 961, and military furlough allowances to £267,101. At all times a considerable proportion of the servants for whom India pays are in England. If a soldier has earned "distinguished service" annuity—no matter how or where—the payment of it devolves upon India, so long as she employs him. India is, moreover, charged a proportion of the pensions of the whole British forces, which may have served any part of their time in India, besides all her own Civil Service. At various dates from 1834 to 1837, sundry establishments of the E. I. *Company and of the Government were abolished and officials pensioned in compensation, instead of being transferred to other offices. In connection with the first case, now fifty years old, there are pensions to the extent of £10,033 still remaining.* The total amount now paid is £74,470. We now come to some of the more curious and inexplicable items. We are annually charged £25,366 for H. M's establishments in China, a Mission to the Court of Persia, and a consulate at Jeddah. The smaller items show still more clearly how handsomely India is treated. The Royal Enginering College is primarily maintained for the training of students for the P. W.D. in India, at an annual loss of £5000, which is debited to India. But any one and every one may on payment of the fees, share in all its advantages and never look near India. A Prince visits India at India's expense. His Highnesses' portrait and that of a Viceroy are wanted at Calcutta, and again India pays £812. India is kind enough to provide a Museum collection at Kew for the delectation of Londoners, at an annual contingent expense of £317. A sum of £3,514 is charged under the delightfully vague heading of "objects of a literary, scientific or antiquarian character." The extension of the Order of the Star of India, in five years cost £13,907. An Indian loan is put upon the market in England, and India pays the stamp duty on the documents. Lord Lytton and family go home at a trifling cost of £5,828. A. R. Colquhoun gets £690 for "writing an account of the Overland journey from Canton to Rangoon." An officer unnamed gets £1,067 for "Indian Pendulum Observations" in one year and £993 in the previous year! These suffice as specimens of "Home" expenditure, though they by no means exhaust the list. The Indian charges are equally interesting and replete with, vagaries of a more marked nature. But as we have exceeded the ordinary limits of an article, we do not at present propose to examine the details of the Indian charges.

THE RUSSIANS IN CENTRAL ASIA.

THE long delay in the appearance of the Russian representative at the scene of the labours of the Afghan Delimitation Commission is now a general topic of conversation in India as well as in Afghanistan. Sir Peter Lumsden has for months been waiting for the arrival of General Zelenoy, and yet there is no knowing when the latter will come, and the work of the Boundary Commission commence. Efforts are being made by the war party in St. Petersburgh to induce the Czar to withdraw from the Delimitation Commission, and to insist upon the recognition of Russia's right to annex forthwith the country south of Merv and Sarakhs to within 40 miles of Herat. The Anti-English party in the Russian capital think that the Czar should take advantage of England's difficulty in Egypt and push on the expansion of the Trans-Caspian Province in the Herat direction. In these circumstances, Mr. Edward Stanhope has done well by drawing the attention of the British public to the grave events passing in Central Asia. In a letter to the *Times* the late Under-Secretary of State for India points out that the recent proceedings of Russia, even so far as they are known to us, demand not only a strong protest but prompt action. He writes :—"Personally, I am not a Russophobist. I am persuaded that if only the proper steps are taken, and taken in time, we need have no fear of Russian aggressions in Central Asia. But I have small faith in moral barriers. I place no reliance on any Russian assurances, even when conveyed in the clever political writings of a Russian lady of great ability. And even the stoutest apologist of the Russian Government will find it hard to deny that the recent steps taken by that Government are calculated to arouse suspicion. Already we hear of the map having been prepared—that map which, together with the expedition organized solely for scientific purposes, constitute the usual steps by which the Russian Government accomplish and justify their successive acquisitions in Central Asia." Mr. Stanhope is quite right, in saying that no reliance should be placed on Russian promises and assurances. In the teeth of the most solemn and reiterated pledges Russia has annexed Merv. M. de Giers may be the most pacific statesman under the sun, but he is unable to control the war party in Russia. We do not blame the Muscovite for incorporating province after province with the dominions of the Czar. We know very well that he is only doing in Central Asia what John Bull has done in India. But nevertheless, Russia's recent proceedings demand prompt action on the part of the British Government.

Mr. Stanhope reminds the British public that England has undertaken to aid the Amir of Afghanistan, to aid him in repelling unprovoked aggression of any foreign power upon his dominions, provided he should follow unreservedly the advice of the British Government in regard to his external relations. "This," Mr. Stanhope observes, "is an undertaking of the widest scope and of the clearest character, with the exception that the limits of the dominions which we became pledged to protect were ill-defined, and not certainly known even to the Amir himself. It was obvious that a more precise limitation of the boundaries would have the effect, not of enlarging, but of accurately defining and restricting our responsibility." Accordingly, it became necessary to define and demarcate the boundaries of Afghanistan, and a Joint-Commission, was arranged for the purpose. The British members of the Commission, however, set out upon their journey before the preliminaries had been settled. This was a great mistake. The English Commission should not have been despatched until a definite understanding had been come to with Russia in regard to all the points involved in the question. But as a matter of fact, the British and the Russian Governments are still in communication with the view to defining a zone of territory within which the frontier line should be traced. That the British Members of the Delimitation Commission should have set upon that journey before this important question had been settled, passes our comprehension. What is still more startling remains to be said. It appears that when Sir Peter Lumsden reached the neighbourhood of the disputed territory, he found Russian troops already in possession of a portion of it, and occupying a post 60 miles south of Sarakhs, in obvious violation of the agreement into which the two countries had entered. Now, the territory so occupied must be evacuated before the work of the Delimitation Commission can commence. The British Government has pressed for the withdrawal of Russian troops from the disputed territory, but these have not yet been withdrawn. Mr. Stanhope remarks :—"Either the Russian Government desires that this frontier should be ascertained, or it does not. If it does, it is easy to instruct the Russian Commissioners to start upon their mission and commence work the moment weather will admit of it. If it does not, how long are our own members of the Commission to be allowed to remain in a position that is rapidly becoming ridiculous and may shortly be perilous. * * * * Surely, Sir, the time has come when notice should be given to the Government of Russia that whether she wishes to take part in the proceedings or not, the frontier of Afghanistan must be settled, and that with or without her assistance we intend to proceed to define it." Diplomatic pressure is now being exerted upon the English Ministry from St. Petersburgh for the withdrawal of the Bounday Commission. If the Gladstone Cabinet should yield to this pressure, it would be a most serious mistake. No more effectual means could be adopted for throwing the Amir into the arms of Russia. British prestige has already considerably suffered in the eyes of the Afghans owing to the delay in the arrival of the Russian Commissioner, and if the Delimitation Commission be now recalled, the Afghans will be convinced that England will be either unable or unwilling to fulfil her engagements to protect Afghanistan from aggression. What the effect of such a feeling is likely to be is so obvious that we need not discuss it. The falling back of our Commission from Balamurghab has already created great uneasiness in the minds of the people.

THE CIVIL SERVICE AGE QUESTION.

WE are glad to see that the question of the age for admission to the Indian Civil Service, which the East India Association has taken up, has attracted some attention in England. In our last issue we noticed the discussion of the subject at the recent meeting of the Association. The London *Times* devotes a leading article to the question in which it is attempted to show that the alteration in the limit of age for entrance into the regular Civil Service which was made by Lord Salisbury when he was Secretary of State for India, has been a move in the right direction. But the arguments which the writer in the leading English journal brings forward in support of the position taken up by him are more plausible than convincing. The maximum limit of age for admission to Haileybury before 1854 was 21 years. On the introduction of the competition system that limit was enlarged to 23, and it lasted for four or five years. In 1859 the maximum age was lowered to 22, in 1865 to 21, and in 1876 to 19. It should be remembered—and the writer in the *Times* admits it—that much opposition was raised in the United Kingdom to these successive reductions and especially to the last. Now, why were these reductions effected? When the Civil Service was thrown open to competition, no Englishman dreamed that Natives of India educated in their own country, would be able to fight their way to it. It was thought that the *locale* of the competitive test would be quite sufficient to bar the appearance of Indian candidates. But in 1858, Rustomjee Hurjibhoy Wadia proceeded to England to study for the Civil Service. He was then, if we remember rightly, 22 years old, and he intended appearing at the next ensuing examination. But in 1859, the maximum age was suddenly reduced to 22, and Mr. Wadia had to return to his country disappointed. Thirty years after the passing of the Great Charter Act of 1833, a Native of India succeeded for the first time in getting through the competitive examination for the Civil Service, and the question of reducing the limit of age for admission to the Service was again taken up for consideration. In 1865 it was lowered to 21, and the authors of the alteration probably believed that the new arrangement would absolutely bar the entrance of Natives of India into the Covenanted Civil Service. They were, however, again disappointed. In 1869 no less than four Indian youths succeeded in passing the competitive test, and in the next few years one or two Natives of India invariably succeeded in making their way to the Covenanted Service. It, therefore, became necessary to reduce the maximum age further, and Lord Salisbury fixed it at 19 years.

That the existing low limit of age has practically excluded Natives of India from the regular Civil Service cannot be denied. Mr. Setna, whose excellent paper on the subject we noticed in our last issue has shewn that out of 28 natives of India who had, within six years, offered themselves to the Civil Service Comissioners, only one had succeeded in passing through. Lord Salisbury has thus brought about the almost total exclusion of Natives from the regular Civil Service, which the authors of the previous changes had attempted but failed to accomplish. The writer in the *Times* protests against any notion of a design to banish natives by limits of age from the Indian Civil Service. He would have us believe that no such motive influenced Lord Salisbury when he reduced the maximum age from 21 to 19. His Lordship's ostensible object was to put down cramming, and to give the candidates for the Indian Civil Service the benefits of a University training. If this had been the real object of Lord Salisbury, he would have enhanced instead of lowering the maximum age. Even the *Pioneer*, which is the recognised organ of the Indian Civil Service, and which, as a matter of course, strongly supports the existing system, thus wrote a few years ago :—"It seems to be admitted on all hands that the boys of 17 and 18, who under the present regulations, come up to the University after passing the open competition, are too young to reap the full benefit of such an education, and will have to leave the University and enter upon work in India at the very time when another year or two of such University life would best develop their minds and give them wide and liberal and lasting views of men and things. Under the rules, indeed, candidates are allowed to remain a year longer if they choose; but the inducement is small, and few are likely to avail themselves of the permission. It seems likely that after a fair trial has been given to Lord Salisbury's innovation, it will be found advisable to make a change in the other direction, and to return to something like the arrangements of the first year or two of the competitive system, which secured for India so many men of exceptional ability. If the age of candidates for the open competition were raised to 22 or 23, there seems every likelihood that graduates of the Universities would be attracted in considerable numbers, notwithstanding the grumble, oft repeated of late, that the service is not what it was. An under-graduate reading for 'greats' thinks of little beyond; and it is only after having taken as high honours as he can that he begins to look about him for some career in life. And there are not a few such men who after a little experience of the violent competition which prevails in all professions at home, would gladly enter upon a career in India. Once secure able men, and there will be little difficulty in training them. Graduates will, after one year's special training, be fit to enter upon their duties in India as boys will after two years, and men so chosen need be little older in commencing their work in India than the men who have come out of late years, of whom it cannot be said that they begin work too old. Lord Salisbury's scheme has failed, too in ruining the private crammers which was said to be one of its objects, and it seems already certain that a return to the earlier system will give the best results." We need hardly say that we subscribe to every word in the passage just quoted. Lord Salisbury was quite right in holding that a University education could not be ensured for the selected candidates while the maximum limit of age stood at 21;

but then the object which His Lordship had in view might have been better attained by reverting to the old standard of age. As long as the limit of age stood at 23 and 22, Oxford and Cambridge sent a very large number of successful candidates to India. So long as no necessity was thrown upon them of choosing between academical distinctions and an Indian career, members of English, Scotch and Irish Universities became candidates and were elected. But when the limit of age was reduced to 21 in 1865, the influx of University candidates virtually ceased, and crammers soon beat Oxford and Cambridge. We must not also forget that the Civil Service regulations were altered by Lord Salisbury against the opinion of the members of the Service. When the question was referred to Lord Northbrook, he consulted selected officers including some of the highest dignitaries in the three Presidencies. Of these 41 were opposed to any change at all; 41 recommended the enlargement of the limit of age from 21 to 22, 13 were in favour of making 20 the maximum limit, and only 15 proposed 19. It is thus clear that no less than 95 out of the 110 individuals consulted by Lord Northbrook were opposed to making 19 the maximum age, and His Lordship strongly recommended that the limit should be raised to 22. If Lord Salisbury's real object had been to put down cramming and secure the benefits of a University education to the members of the Civil Service, His Lordship would have given effect to Lord Northbrook's recommendation, which was supported by the opinion of many high dignitaries in the three Presidencies.

The lowering of the maximum age for admission to the Civil Service has caused some deterioration in the physique of the service. In a despatch to the Secretary of State dated January 1882, the Government of Bombay wrote:—"Not only is it necessary that the reinforcements urgently asked for should be provided, but also that greater care should be taken that gentlemen selected for the Civil Service should possess constitutional robustness, *as the service at present comprises several members who cannot sustain the labours of district work.*" Now, when such a complaint as this has been deliberately made by the Government of an important Presidency, the matter should receive careful consideration. The Secretary of State having expressed a desire to be furnished with particulars respecting the cases referred to, the Bombay Government submitted a list showing that "too many gentlemen have been sent out who were not sufficiently robust to stand the work." Sir James Fergusson and his colleagues at the same time plainly told the Secretary of State that, considering the great advantages of the Civil Service, the Government had a right to expect the selected candidates to possess sufficient physical strength to perform their duties efficiently. Mr. Walter Wren, the famous "coach," must be regarded as an authority on this subject, as he speaks from great and wide experience. He has distinctly stated that the candidates selected under Lord Salisbury's regulation of 1876 are physically inferior to their predecessors. The Indian Civil Service being the best paid service in the world, we have a right to demand that it should be composed of men whose physical and mental fitness for the discharge of the onerous and important duties that devolve upon them, is beyond question. If the existing low limit of age for admission to the service were raised there would be a gain from an administrative point of view, while at the same time a just cause of grievance with the natives would be removed.

EDUCATIONAL PROGRESS IN THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.

PUBLIC instruction in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh is gradually recovering from the shock it received during the famine of 1878, and the fever epidemic of the following year. The returns of 1882-83 showed an increase of 7000 scholars over the figures of the preceding year. There has again been a substantial and encouraging increase in the total number of pupils under instruction. On the 31st March 1884, the number on the rolls of public colleges and schools——that is to say, institutions in which the course of study conforms to the standards prescribed by the Department of Public Instruction, and which are inspected by Government officers—was 2,46,987, showing an increase of 13,914 on the returns of 1883. The Director explains that the returns for indigenous and other private schools which have hitherto, in accordance with rules, been excluded from the Educational Report, are yet very incomplete. He received few returns of schools for Europeans and Eurasians. Indeed, the head-master of a private school of this class forwarded his returns "under protest," and the Director was quite right in refusing to make any use of them.

The year under report, we are glad to see, was also a year of marked improvement as regards both attendance and instruction. The Director states that the establishment of college classes in the Fyzabad High School has been attended with success, and that similar classes have been opened with fair promise in the Bareilly High School, in St. George's School at Mussoorie, and in the Girl's High School at Allahabad. There are now seventeen colleges or college departments in the United Provinces, which give what is technically called University education. The results of the University Examinations during the year under report were on the whole satisfactory, although the Benares and Agra Colleges sadly disappointed the expectations formed of them. Four colleges in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh are maintained chiefly from private sources—viz., the Canning College, the Aligurh College, the Agra College, and the Bareilly College. The results of the University examinations show that Canning College occupies the foremost rank among aided Institutions. The Anglo-Oriental Mahomedan College at Aligurh is doing good work. There are two Departments in the College—the English Department and the Oriental Department. In the English Department all subjects are taught in the English language, and Arabic, Persian or Sanskrit is taken up as a second language. In the Oriental Department literature is taught in Arabic or Persian, and History, Geography, Mathematics, Arts and Sciences are taught in the Urdu language, while English forms the second language. We are glad to observe that in the English Department the number of students on 31st March last was 269; while that in the Oriental Department it was only ten. This fact conclusively shows that the orientalising movement is in favour with the Mahomedan community, and it is a matter for congratulation. Mr. Thompson, Principal of the Agra College, writes: "This is the first annual report on the college as a grant-in-aid institution. The numbers are now 33 per cent. higher than they were ever before, and that is a considerable advance for one year. While the fees per student have been reduced, the total amount collected has increased." That the Agra College should in the very first year of its existence as an aided institution have shown such satisfactory results, is very encouraging and full of promise for the public. The Agra College had been doomed by Sir George Couper, and it would have become a thing of the past long ago, had not Sir Alfred Lyall pleaded strongly with the Government of Lord Ripon for its retention. The Bareilly College, the reader may remember, had been abolished by Sir George Couper in 1877. This act of vandalism was deeply felt by the people of Rohilkhand and Kumaon. The leading Native gentlemen of Bareilly set on foot a movement for resuscitating the College, and the first-year class has now been opened. The working of the class during the past year is said to have been satisfactory, and we hope the Local Government will help the Committee with a liberal grant-in-aid to enable them to add a second-year class. It is satisfactory to note that the average cost of educating each pupil in a Government College fell from Rs. 283 to 244. In aided colleges, however, it rose from Rs. 282 to Rs. 321, though the Government contribution here too decreased. In the higher and lower grade Government schools also the average cost per head was less than in 1882-83; while an advance in secondary education is observable. A larger number of students passed the Entrance examination, and of the successful candidates an usually large proportion were placed in the first division. The Vernacular secondary schools improved considerably, even when judged by the old and severer standard of examination.

In primary instruction, the returns show a great increase in the number of pupils and an improvement in the general results. The Director assures us that efforts will be made to improve those schools that are still backward, but at the same time he says that the apathy of the agricultural classes is the great obstacle to progress. The simple truth is that the Indian peasant, to whom the labour of a boy of six or seven years of age is so very valuable, cannot afford to keep him at school in the busy season. This fact is ignored by the enthusiastic philanthropists who advocate the extension of primary education. It is satisfactory to note that the local boards, district and municipal, in whom the control of primary schools is now vested are, with some few exceptions, active and careful in superintending the schools committed to their charge, and are co-operating harmoniously with the departmental officers. The Lieutenant-Governor, in reviewing the Director's report, remarks that the district reports still continue to represent the views and efforts of the district staff and the official members only, and that the independent non-official members do not appear to have displayed as active an interest in the work, or have taken as full a share in the organisation and supervision of the Boards' schools, as might have been expected under the present system. We would ask Sir Alfred Lyall to kindly enquire whether district officials allow independent non-official members to take a full share in the work of local boards. Non-official members of local boards dare not assert themselves for fear of incurring the displeasure of district authorities.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES

HIS EXCELLENCY Newab Salar Jung and party left Calcutta on Thursday last for Hydrabad. The Newab had paid a visit to the Presidency College on the day of his departure, and the College was closed on the following day as a mark of honor to the distinguished visitor.

RAI JAGADANUND MUKERJI, Bahadur, entertained His Excellency the Viceroy on Monday last at his residence at Bakooltolah, Bhowanipore. The *elite* of the European and native community had been invited to meet His Excellency, and the entertainment was in every sense a success. The Star Theatre Company acted the now-well-known Society play, *Vivaha Vibhrat*, in their usual good style. The Liverpool Regiment band, the Shambazar Amateur Concert Party, and Oriental Natakas contributed towards the success of the evening. The Rai Bahadur, it will be remembered, was honored by a visit from the Prince of Wales during His Royal Highness's sojorn in this country.

THE NIZAM has, we understand, offered to send a contingent for service in the Soudan. As we have already informed our readers, the Nizam is not the only native prince who has come forward with this loyal offer. We understand that the Behar mounted volunteers have also volunteered their services. But we trust the time may never come when it may be necessary for the Government to avail itself of the services so readily and so loyally offered. British pestige will be maintained without any outside aid, yet these offers ought to show how solicitous are our princes and our people, natives and Anglo-Indians alike, for the maintenance of British honour unsullied. We hear that several energetic natives of Bengal are ready to go on active service in the Soudan, if there are any chances of their services being availed of. This, though practically of not much moment, speaks volumes about the loyalty and devotion of our young men to the British cause.

IT IS contempleted to appoint a Commission to enquire into the existing condition and fu-

ture prospects of the ministerial establishments of our Courts of law, and it is expected that Mr. J. Beames, Commissioner of the Burdwan Division, will be specially deputed in this connection. We ourselves have been long urging on some such course being speedily adopted, as the drawbacks in our ministerial establishments were potent enough to poison the fountains of justice effectively, the exertions and good intentions of honest, able and conscientious judicial and executive officers notwithstanding. The Commission, if appointed, will be mainly due to the efforts of Mr. L. P. D. Broughton, the Administrator General of Bengal, who has recently been contributing a series of able and important letters in the columns of the *Statesman* on this subject, which we noticed in these columns some time ago. We would point out that in order to make the labours of the contemplated Commission a success it is very desirable that Mr. Broughton himself should be associated with it, as the subject seems to have received his best and most careful attention. It would be also very advantageous to appoint some able and experienced native judicial officer on the Commission.

IT HAS been definitely announced that the Amir of Afghanistan has been invited to meet His Excellency the Viceroy in Upper India, and a conference is likely to be held at Umbala or Lahore. But further information seems to make it more likely that Rawalpindi will be the probable scene of the interview between Lord Dufferin and the Amir, but there is no certainty as to the date of the meeting. The visit will probably be paid this spring before the hot weather fairly sets in, and may take place in the course of the next month. It is impossible to divine the probable reason of the Amir's visit except that it is connected one way or another, with the subject of Russian advance towards Herat. But whatever the reason of his visit may be, it is to be hoped that fitting arrangements will be made for his reception and care taken, that His Highness be effectively impressed with a sense of safety under British protectorate. A fitting display of British splendour and prowess and of hospitable friendship ought to make the success of Russian machinations in the Afghan Court a matter of remote possibility.

THE ENTERPRISING firm of Messrs. Thomas Cook and Sons, who have opened a branch agency in this city, deserve the thanks of the inhabitants of Calcutta for having organised weekly short distance river trips to Chandernagore, Diamond Harbour and similar other places. The success that has already attended the undertaking shows how popular these trips are, and how much the Calcutta public were in want of occasional means of recreation like these. We would, however, suggest that the rates should be lowered so that they may suit the convenience of the general public.

WE ARE not aware that the Tramway Company are not any way accountable to the Municipal authorities for the reckless way in which they seem to be bent on carrying on their business. We pointed out sometime ago how utterly their affairs are mismanaged, and they have not yet thought fit to pay heed to the suggestions which have been made. There is another and graver count of charge against them, viz, that they are determined to adhere to an ever fluctuating scale of fares which causes no little annoyance and inconvenience to the public. Not long ago they increased the fare on the Kidderpore line by 20 per cent. and the same thing has been done with respect to the Strand Road line. Finding again that a larger number travel the shorter distance they have abolished the 5 and 7 pice rates on the Kalighat line, and are going to do the same thing on the Chitpore line, and will probably extend this convenient scale to the Cornwallis line also before long. The 4 and 6 pice rates on the Sealdah line have given way to the uniform rate of 5 pice. It is not proper to allow them to have it all in their own way, and some check should be put upon this constant and fanciful method of increasing fares. We would once more point out to them that the surest means of securing a better return is to make the rates more popular and to consult the convenience of the public to whom indeed they must look for support. Of course there is the other way of securing the co-operation of the Municipal Corporation in suppressing the hackney carriages of the town and thereby making the people helpless. But will the Corporation do so?

DR. J. ANDERSON, Professor of Comparative Anatomy, Medical College, Calcutta, has been allowed furlough for nine months, Mr. J. Wood-Mason acting for him. It is generally believed that Dr. Anderson retires for good, and will not return to his post. In him the country loses an able and distinguished scientist, and the Government the services of an indefatigable officer. We deeply regret the loss to the country. The Doctor has written several valuable books, and his researches and opinions were greatly approved by the scientific world. His sympathy for the people of the country and freedom from race prejudice greatly endeared him to all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

IT IS a matter of general complaint by the users of tram cars, that the seats are very much overcrowded, and that, adequate sitting room not being available, many persons are obliged to travel standing. This is the natural result of legalising five seats to each bench of 6 feet in length—that is allowing barely 14 inches of space to each seat. Five hundred persons lately complained about this to the Municipal authorities, and the only satisfaction they obtained for their trouble was to see the said authorities using their memorial as a shuttle-cock between them and the Managing Agent of the Tramway Company. The best remedy would be to make the said Agent and the Chairman of the Corporation each occupy a seat of 14 inches for an hour, very much in the same way in which Sidney Smith wanted a Bishop to be killed by a railway accident; but since that is not easy of access we would recommend the complainants to resort to the representatives of the rate-payers in the Corporation. Those worthies should be able to be equal to the influence of the wealthy and oppressive Company. Those who have been lately projecting to refuse licenses to all hackney carriages under 3'—2" in width in the name of public convenience, should be equal to the task of removing the complaint.

THE COLLECTORS of Mozufferpur and Darbhanga report that rents are being enhanced throughout the Durbhanga estate, in a manner which seems to disclose an attempt to evade the provisions of the Tenancy Bill, which, it is expected, will be soon passed into law. The Collectors are naturally up in arms against the Maharaja for the grievous wrong he is committing in opposing the passing of the Tenancy Bill, and the reports they make about the Maharaja's doings cannot, in the nature of things, be very friendly towards the biggest zemindar of Bengal. When other "tactics" fail, he should be abused, and shown up as an extortionate landlord, and thus he will be made to lose the sympathy of the public. The "tactics" are not bad in their way. Only they have overshot the mark. The Maharaja can well laugh at the futile attempts made by some of the officials to abuse him and misrepresent his actions. We would advise the Collectors to be careful in ascertaining the facts, before making official reports.

THERE is a section in the Straits Settlements Emigation Act which lays down that Indian emigrants must obtain passports before they would be allowed to move from one part of the colony to another. This is a salutary provision, designed to protect the emigrants from the machinations of persons who would not hesitate to ship them off to another part of the world for nefarious purposes. We understand that a memorial has been submitted for abolishing the provision requiring passports. We hope the memorial will be rejected in the interests of good Government and humanity. What is there to prevent the coolie emigrants from being transported as slaves?

THE Ceylon Government, says the *Englishman*, has published an 'Ordinanee' for the regulation of the disestablished Church of England in that Colony. If the scheme of 'congregational union,' could be adopted in Ceylon, and the people at large be freed from burdens imposed for promoting the spiritual welfare of a very small section of the community, the people of India would naturally ask to be relieved of the same burdens here. It is really very hard that we should be made to pay for the spiritual benefit of men, who ought to take care of their own religious. Surely the Indian Government should follow the lead of the Ceylon Government in this matter, and do justice to the Indian people.

THE Hon'ble Chandra Madhab Ghose, the new High Court Judge, is being feted and honored by the native community. In the course of the last two weeks, he has been entertained on three different occasions. Babu Mahesh Chandra Chowdhuri, one of the leading pleaders of the High Court, entertained his Hon'ble friend at his Chowringee residence week before last; and the East Bengal Association, gave a similar entertainment at the house of Babu Durgamohan Das. The entertainment given by the Vakils of the High Court at the house of their brother pleader, Babu Sreenath Das, came off on Friday last, and was as successful as those mentioned above.

THE Annual Prize Meeting of the Bengal Academy of Music was held at the Calcutta Normal School on Saturday last, under the presidency of the Hon'ble W. W. Hunter, who is also a patron of the Academy. The meeting was well attended and among those present were Count Von Langa, Father Lafont, the Hon'ble Kumar Baikanthanath De, Raja Satyanand Ghosal, Nawab Abdul Lateef Khan Bahadur, and Dr. Mohendralal Sirkar. We regret that Raja Sourindro Mohhn Tagore, the life and soul of the Academy, was unavoidably absent from the meeting. The proceedings opened with the singing of the National Anthem by the students of the school, which was followed by an able address from the President, on the progress of native music in general and Sanscrit music in particular, under the fostering care of the distinguished Raja, who has founded the Academy. The diploma and insignia of "Sangita-sastri" was then bestowed upon the very Rev. Father Lafont, and those of "Sangita-upadhyaya" upon Pandit Sivanarayana Misra, Babus Kali Prasanna Banerji, and Baikuntha Nath Basu. A gold medal was awarded to Surji Naran Das and silver medals to Ananta Misra and Mahesh Misra. The following programme of music was next performed:—Duet on *Setar*, vocal music by Pandit Guru Prasad Misra, performances on the *Murali* and the *Behala* and the *Nyastaranga* The meeting then separated with a vote of thanks to the chair.

THE FOLLOWING telegram, dated February 26, has been received from London:

"A crowded demonstration to protest against the Bengal Tenancy Bill took place at Wills's Rooms yesterday, at which, Lord Wemyss being unavoidably absent in consequence of illness, Lord Bramwell took the chair, and made a powerful speech. The Duke of Buckingham sent a letter strongly condemning the Bill. The following speakers addressed the meeting:—Earl Fortescue, Lord Stanley of Alderley, Sir Herbert Maxwell, Mr. Lethbridge, Mr. Stewart, Mr. Reed, Mr. DaCosta, Mr. Ward, Mr. Muspratt, Mr. White, Mr. Buckland, Mr. Cornell and others.

Resolutions were unanimously passed condemning the principles of the Bill, and demanding its republication. The following Peers and members of Parliament have joined in the movement against the Bill:—The Dukes of Buckingham, Beaufort, and Wellington, the Marquises of Ormonde, Ailsa, the Earls of Glasgow, Fortesque, Ilchester, Stanhope, Pembroke, Wemyss, Limerick, Wharncliffe, Ashburnham, Percy, Viscounts Lifford, Sidmouth, Bury, Lords Bramwell, Brabourne, Cloncurry, Dorchester, Egerton, Tatton, Ellenborough, Leamington, Mostyn, Oranmore, Sherborne, Stanley, Walsingham; Members of Parliament, Messrs. Lowther, Raikes, Lord Algernon Percy, Dawnay, the Hon. Sidney Herbert, Ecroyd, Elliot, Trevor, Lawrence, Mills, Sir H. Maxwell, Long, Tottenham, Onslow, Williams, Wyndham, Dal-rymple, Knight.

As WE had announced, His Excellency Nawab Salar Jung of Hydrabad paid a visit to the Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science on Thursday last. Dr. Mahendralal Sircar, the founder of the Association, received His Excellency, and explained to him the objects of the Institution. The Nawab inspected the rich collection of scientific instruments and apparatus in the Laboratory, and was highly gratified with some interesting scientific experiments which Dr. Sircar made in his presence. He evinced the deep interest he takes in the progress of scientific education by subscribing Rs. 1000 in his own name, and Rs. 3000 on behalf of His Highness the Nizam, in aid of the Ripon Professorship Fund.

A TELEGRAM from Cairo to the *Bombay Gazette* says that an important victory has been gained over the Mahdi's forces at Kassala.

The rebels attacked the garrison in immense numbers, and there was some desperate fighting. After a most determined conflict, the rebels were completely defeated.

The losses were exceedingly heavy. No less than 3,600 of the Mahdi's followers were killed. —*Englishman.*

THE Ministry have escaped the vote of censure in the Commons by 14 votes only, the division being 302 against 288. In the Lords, they have been condemned by 189 votes against 68. As the Ministers themselves, says the *Statesman* with the place-holders under them, are probably some thirty in number, the vote of the Commons practically amounts to the passing of the Censure.

WE BEG to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the under-mentioned publications:

1. Report on the Railway-borne Traffic of the N. W. P. and Oudh, 31st, March 1884.
2. Report on Municipal Taxation and Expenditure in the Lower Provinces of Bengal, for 1883-84.
3. Selections from the Records of the Government of India, Foreign Department No. CXCIX for 1883-84.
4. Report on the Administration of the N. W. P. and Oudh for 1884.
5. Sajjana Toshini.
6. Bharati—for Falgun.
7. Review of the Administration of the Land Revenue Department of the Central Provinces for 1884.
8. Records of the Geological Survey of India Vol. XVIII. Part I, 1885.
9. Twentieth Annual Report of the Sanitary Commissioners with the Government of India, 1883.
10. The Calcutta Magazine, by Mr. Owen Aratoon, January 1885.
11. Sabhavasati, by Pranvallava Mukhopadhyaya.
12. Bhojvaji, by Amritalal Bose.
13. Samaj Kalima.
14. Gupta Press Panjika, 1292. B. E.

Dr. De Jongh's Light-brown Cod Liver Oil.—Its unequalled efficacy in Infantile Wasting and Debility of Children.—Thomas Hunt. Esq., late Medical Officer of Health, St. Giles' and Bloomsbury, writes:—"In badly nourished infants, Dr. de Jongh's Light-brown Cod Liver Oil is invaluable. The rapidity with which two or three tea-spoonfuls a day will fatten a young child is astonishing. The weight gained is three times the weight of the Oil swallowed or more; and as children generally like the taste of Dr. de Jongh's Oil, and when it is given them, often cry for more, it appears as though there were some prospect of deliverance for the appalling multitude of children who figure in the weekly bills of mortality issued from the office of the Registrar-General." Dr. R. C. Croft, Author of "Handbook for the Nursery," writes: "I have tried Dr. de Jongh's Light-brown Cod Liver Oil, and find that it contains all the properties which render the Oil so efficacious. I find however, that many patients prefer it to the Pale Oils, and are able to retain it more comfortably. It is almost a specific in many of the Diseases peculiar to Infancy and Childhood, and I have seen marked benefit produced by its use." Dr. de Jongh's Light-brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints and quarts with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and the label under wrapper, by all chemists, druggists and store-keepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 210, High Holborn, London.

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette—*25th February* 1885.

General—16th Feby—Mr B De, Offg Jt-Magte, and Depy Colr, Hoogly, to perform the functions of a Colr under sec 4 of Act VII (BC) of 1885 in that dist.

19th Feby—The services of Baboo Saroda Prosad Chatterjee, Depy Magte and Depy Colr, and Persl Asst to the Comr of Bhagulpore, are placed at the disposal of the P W Dept, Irrign Branch, of this Govt for employment on special duty under that Dept.

21st Feby—Baboo Shama Churn Dutt, temply to be a Sub-Depy Colr, fourth grade, from 20th Decr 1884, for the purpose of aquiring land in connection with the Orissa Coast Canal in Midnapore, for the P W Dept, Irrign Branch, of this Govt.

Baboo Amar Nath Bhuttacharjee, second Persal Asst to the Comr of the Presidency Divn, leave for one month and eighteen days, in extension of leave granted 30th Decr 1884.

24th Feby—Mr W C Mackpherson, Offg Jt Magte and Depy Colr, Nowada, Gya, is vested with the powers of Colr under Act X of 1870 in that Dest.

Baboo Nobin Chunder Dass, Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Gyebunda, Rungpur, is vested with the powers of a Colr under under Act X of 1870 in that Dist.

Babu Suresh Chunder Dass, Depy Magte Dy. and Colr, Contai, Midnapore, leave for three months, from date he may be relieved.

Baboo Poorna Chundra Chatterjea, Depy Magte and Depy Colr, is transfd to the Contai Sub-divn of that dist.

Baboo Bhugwan Chunder Bose, Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Hooghly, on leave, is transfd to Moorshedabad, and is posted to the Sudder Station of that dist.

Baboo Bhoobendro Nath Roy, Sub-Depy Colr, Godda, Sonthal Perghs, is transfd to Monghyr.

The order of 10th Dec last, transfg Baboo Gopi Krishna Lall, tempy Sub-Depy colr, Godda to Palamow, in Lohardugga, is cancelled.

Mr F H B Skrine, Jt Magte and Depy Colr, 24-Peghs to act as Magte and Colr of Tipperah, during the absence on deptn, of Mr J A Hopkins.

Bboo Kedar Nath Mookerjee, Sub-Depy Collr, is posted to Sasseram, in Shahabad, from date he joined his appmt.

Police—24th Febry—Mr H E C Paget, Asst Supdt of Police, 24-Perghs, to act as Persl Asst to the Inspr-Genl of Police during absence fo Mr A V Knyvett.

Mr M F Beamish, Asst Supdt of Police, is posted to Dinagepore, from forenoon of 5th Febry 1885.

Mr W H Cornish, Dist Supdt of Police, Jessore, to be Dist Supdt of Police, Gya.

Mr J B Goad, Dist Supdt of Police, Hazaribagh, to be Dist Supdt of Police, Jessore.

Mr W Campbell, Dist Supdt of Police, Singbhoom, to be Dist Supdt of Police, Hazaribagh.

Moulvi Aulad Ali, Asst Supdt of Police, Purneah, to act as Dist Supdt of Police, Singbhoom.

Mr M F Beamish, Asst Supdt of Police, Dinagepore to act as Dist Supdt of Police, Noakholly.

Mr H S Schurr, Offg Dist Supdt of Police, Noakholly, to act as Dist Supdt of Police, Midnapore, during absence on deputn, of Mr O S Stack.

Baboo Gopal Hari Mullick, Asst Supdt of Police, Midnapore, to act temply as Dist Supdt of Police of that dist till relieved by Mr H S Schurr,

Ecclesiatical,—17th Febry—The Rew B J Burdett, Chapln of Bankipore, furlough for six months from 25th inst.

20th Feby—The Rev J Stephenson, Chapln of Darjeeling on leave, to be Chapln of St John's Church, Calcutta, from 22nd inst.

Advertisements.

LUBLIC HEALTH SOCIETY.

At the request of the Committee of the Public Health Society the Hon'ble Justice Cunningham will deliver a public lecture at the Delhousie Institute on Thursday, the 5th instant, at 5-30 P.M.

Subject: Public Health and Public Happiness.

The Public are invited to attend.

C. H. REILY,
Hon. Secretary.

CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA.

Tenders are invited and will be received up to Saturday, the 14th March, for a two-storied extension of the Municipal Office, on the south side in accordance with the drawings and specification in the Engineer's Office, Copies of which may be had on application.

Tenders must be addressed to the Engineer to the Corporation, and must be sealed and marked "Tender for Extension of Municipal Office," and each tender must be accompanied by an earnest deposit of Rupees Five hundred.

The time within which the building will be completed and handed over should be stated in tender.

The Commissioners do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

JAMES KIMBER, Mem. Inst. C. E.
Engineer to the Corporation.

IN THE PRESS, and will be issued monthly in parts, demy octavo five forms, the well-known historical work the Syar-ul-matakherin, translated into English. Price in advance for the whole set Rs. 3 inclusive of postage. For each part 4 ans. Half-yearly Rs. 1-4. All communications and remittances should be made to Babu Sris Chunder Mujumdar, 31, Sankaritola, Calcutta.

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In short the regular use of the Specific is sure to bring out perfect cure, health and strength.

Price Rs. 10 and Packing As. 4 to be sent to

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POSTAL NOTICE.

From the 1st March, 1885, applications will be received from the public at all Head Post Offices and Selected Sub-Offices to telegraph particulars of foreign money orders to the Indian offices* of exchange. The orders regarding which particulars are so telegraphed will then be advised *by post* to the foreign countries of payment, by the Indian offices of exchange, in the same way as ordinary foreign money orders. It should be clearly understood that the orders will be telegraphed only as far as the Indian office of exchange and not to the foreign country of payment.

* Bombay. Madras.. Calcutta.

2. These rules will apply to money orders drawn upon any of the foreign countries, British Colonies or Native States with which foreign money orders are exchanged by India. The general conditions governing the issue of foreign money orders, as detailed in the *Postal Guide*, will apply to orders advised by telegraph, except that the charges on such orders will be as detailed below.

3. The remitter of a foreign money order, advised by telegraph under these rules will be required to pay :—

(*a*) The equivalent in Indian currency of the value of the order, according to the schedule in force for the time being ;

(*b*) A fixed charge of Rs. 2 for the cost of the telegraphic advice ;

(*c*) Commission on the value of the order, at the prescribed rate. For foreign orders expressed in sterling, this rate of commission will be—

							Rs.	As.
On sums not exceeding			£2	...	...	...	0	8
,, ,,	exceeding £	2	but not exceeding	£	5	...	0	12
,, ,,	,, £	5	,, ,,	,, £	7	...	1	2
,, ,,	,, £	7	,, ,,	,, £	10	...	1	8
,, ,,	,, £	10	,, ,,	,, £	12	...	1	14
,, ,,	,, £	12	,, ,,	,, £	15	..	2	4
,, ,,	,, £	15	,, ,,	,, £	17	...	2	10
,, ,,	,, £	17	,, ,,	,, £	20	...	3	0

4. The remitter of a foreign money order advised by telegraph under these rules, should fill up the prescribed form and write across it the words "*By Telegraph.*" The form should then be presented at the Post Office, together with the amount payable.

5. Foreign sterling money orders drawn upon the United Kingdom, the continent of Europe, America or the West Indies, cannot be advised by telegraph from any Post Office *on the day fixed for the departure of the foreign mail steamer from Bombay.*

CALCUTTA, 16th February 1885. } A. U. FANSHAWE. *Offg. Director General of the Post Office of India.*

THE CO-OPERATIVE PHARMACY COMPANY, LIMITED.

Surgeons, Apothecaries and Pharmaceutical Chemists,

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NOTICE

Is hereby given that at the 2nd Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Co-operative Pharmacy Co., Ld., held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 54, Shobhabazar Street, Calcutta, on the 22nd January, 1885, and confirmed at a Special General Meeting held on the 16th February, 1885 ; a dividend of Rs. 10 per cent on the paid-up capital was declared payable from the 1st of March 1885.

By order of the Directors.

BUDYNATH MULLICK,
Secretary.

Calcutta, The 19th February, 1885.

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The Faculty pronounce it the "most nutritious, perfectly digestible beverage for *Breakfast, Luncheon, or Supper ;*" and invaluable for Invalids and Young Children.

Being absolutely "all Cocoa," with the excess of fat extracted, is four times the strength of preparations thickened yet weakened with arrowroot, starch, &c., and in reality cheaper than such mixtures. Made instantaneously with boiling water and palatable without milk, a teaspoonful to a breakfast cup costing less than one halfpenny.

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The above Garden has been let out for five years at an annual rent of Rs. 2,500.

A. B. MILLER,
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Calcutta, 24th January 1884.

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Silver ,, ,, ,, ...	,,	10	0 0
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25	64 12 0	48 8 0	41 0 0	25
30	68 8 0	51 10 0	44 0 0	30
35	73 8 0	56 0 0	47 12 0	35
40	79 8 0	61 0 0	52 2 0	40
45	86 0 0	66 10 0	57 8 0	45

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	Rs.	As P.	Rs.	As P.	Rs. As. P.		
20	32	2 0	34	14 0	38 14 0		20
25	36	0 0	40	0 0	46 0 0		25
30	42	4 0	48	0 0	57 6 0		35
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